

TO THE PUBLIC.—From the 1st day of July, 1881, the postage on the *Daily American Telegraph*, Washington, D. C., will be, per quarter in advance, as follows: Fifty cents; or, under fifty cents, over fifty and not over three hundred, 75 cents; over three hundred and not over one thousand, 1.00; over one thousand, 1.25. Any person wishing to be served for three months after the above date need only pay his quarter's postage, and send a gold dollar and a silver quarter in a small letter—postage paid, of course; or five dollars for a year. The *Telegraph* is independent in politics, politics, moral, agreeable, and familiar; prompt in furnishing the news, and a terror to all evil doers.

Editors of weekly and other papers desirous to exchange with us can pay the difference in the price of subscription by giving a few insertions to the above notice.

Anonymous communications receive no attention.

THE DEPARTMENTS AT WASHINGTON.

A fruitful cause of dissatisfaction among the officers in the employ of the Government in the Executive Departments, and of consequent injury to the public service, is to be found in the unequal and unjust distribution of the SALARIES.

The same prerogative of which we spoke in our last article upon this subject is made the instrument of evil in another form to rob merit of its due, to minister to favorites, and to prostrate in a measure the energies and impair the usefulness of the worthy and efficient.

That neither position nor salary is based upon capacity or the services rendered by the officers, is a fact notorious and beyond dispute. That there is no rule indeed in fixing or apportioning the salaries, except favoritism on the part of the dispenser, cannot be denied. Go into any of the Departments, and you will find engaged in the same identical duties clerks of every grade in salary, from \$1,000 to \$1,800; and in a majority of instances the most competent and faithful are those who receive the smaller salaries, from the simple reason that double-f's and old fogies are cared for first, which classes are neither able nor willing to do the labor, but always ready to receive the salaries and assume a full share of dignity!

Again, you will find what are termed positions in the Departments filled by officers whose salaries have been raised and given to favorites, not capable of performing the duties devolving upon the desks to which they legally attach, while those doing the labor, and incurring the responsibility, receive a lower grade of salary.

Can any thing but murmuring and discontent, with their attendant injury, result from so flagrant an evil? It is not a new, but a growing evil—such an evil as must exist, so long as uncontrolled prerogative is allowed to rest in the hands of the appointing power; and one which is not confined to party, nor to a few individuals. Hence the necessity for legislative interference.

As a remedy we propose, first, that no man, whether he belong to the first, second, third, or fourth family, shall hereafter be appointed to a clerkship in any of the Departments, unless he is fully competent to discharge the duties of such post as may be assigned him, both with credit to the Department and honor to himself, and unless he also possesses habits of industry and sobriety. In the second place, we propose removing the cause of bickering, envy, jealousy, and strife often existing, by making the salaries of all the clerks, below the chief clerk, equal; which will destroy all motive that may now exist in lower grades to malign, misrepresent, and attempt to supersede those who have been preferred before them.

To us this proposition seems to require no argument; yet we will indulge in a few remarks in relation to it. It presupposes that all the clerks are competent for the duties allotted them; as a matter of justice, then, all should be remunerated alike. If there is any truth in the maxim, that "any thing that is worth doing is worth doing well," it is emphatically true in regard to the duties of the offices of the Departments, where the interests of twenty millions of freemen are concerned, and where even the simplest details in business transactions often have a controlling influence in fixing the estimation in which an administration or the Government itself is held by the world. In this view of the subject many of the factitious distinctions in the grade of duties disappear, and they all seem, as they really are, of equal importance.

But this is not all. Another strong reason why the salaries of clerks should all be equal is derived from the fact that they are all subject to the same restrictions, are all required to labor the same number of hours, and to incur the same expenses of living. They are all Government officers; and for the honor of the Government, as well as for their own self-respect, they are equally liable to all the immunities with which their offices invest them. They patronize the same merchants and mechanics; they purchase their bread, and meat, and vegetables at the same market; they go to the same churches, the same places of amusement and recreation. The only distinctions between their several conditions are indeed created and chosen by themselves; and we maintain, that the Government, which benefits by their services, should be just to all, without respect to persons.

The Government should furnish sinecures for none; but should, on the other hand, liberally compensate all who serve her. Acting upon this principle, Congress has fixed the salaries of all the clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives at \$1,500—the only clerks under their immediate supervision. Many of the clerks in the Departments get \$1,000 and \$1,800, while many others, even more competent, get but \$1,000, which in Washington is a bare support for a family of ordinary size, with the most rigid economy. Would it not be just in Congress to treat all alike, by reducing the salaries of those above, and increasing the pay of those below, to this standard? Justice would thus be done to a very large and respectable class of public officers; their efficiency would be greatly promoted; and in dollars and cents the Government would be a gainer.

This seems to us to be the only alternative; and we shall urge it upon Congress, as a duty they owe themselves and the country, to thus prescribe the limits of the appointing power—to do substantial justice to all in the Govern-

ment employ; and thereby preserve the purity of our institutions and promote the general welfare of our common country.

The Mexican Commission.

The Philadelphia *North American* of yesterday contains a well-elaborated article upon this subject, from which we quote the following paragraph:

"Justice and the law requires us to believe the indicted innocent until they are proved guilty; and the general surprise at the action of the grand jury is an indication in favor of the Gardiners, which must continue to have weight until stronger circumstances appear before the public than have been yet exhibited against them. Neither of them has acted like a guilty man. The one in whose name the claim was admitted went to Europe some time after the adjournment of the Board and the payment of the award, leaving the bulk of his funds in the hands of bankers at Washington."

"Leaving the bulk of his funds in the hands of bankers at Washington." About this statement of our Philadelphia contemporary we have some doubt. If Dr. Gardiner did leave the "bulk of his funds in the hands of bankers at Washington," we would like to know, and so no doubt would the public like to know, the amount of that "bulk." We hear, from various sources, that Mr. Corcoran, the banker, has declared his knowledge of the fact, that Dr. Gardiner deposited some hundreds of thousands of dollars with bankers in this city. But we have not heard Mr. Corcoran himself make such a declaration, nor have we seen any statement of the fact with his name to it, either in manuscript or print. And further, Mr. Corcoran was before the Court, in the case of John Carlos Gardiner, and stated the fact that Dr. Gardiner had left ten thousand dollars on deposit in this city to the credit of John Carlos Gardiner, but not one word did he utter as to any other funds, or the "bulk" of his funds, which Dr. Gardiner had left in the hands of bankers at Washington. This is the piece of information that the public are curious to know, and that the Government ought to know; and yet Mr. Corcoran did not divulge it, nor do we know that the vigilance of the prosecuting officers and the Court caused either the one or the other to ask him any leading question to draw from him the fact, whether he knew or not that Dr. Gardiner had left "the bulk of his funds in the hands of bankers at Washington."

It seems to us, if the Government has evidence that the Gardiner and Mears claims were spurious—and the awards on them, amounting to upwards of a half million of dollars, were wrong—the fact as to where the "bulk" of the funds so awarded is deposited ought to be ascertained as speedily as possible, so that an injunction, or attachment, might be forthwith put upon it.

We have it from what we regard as good authority, that if there has been fraud connected with any of our public affairs, there is one man who will omit no possible means of bringing it to light. That man is MILLARD FILLMORE.

We spoke of Dr. DAVIS yesterday; and it would perhaps be well to explain that our purpose was not an unfriendly one. We have been informed that the papers relating to the suspected case have by order of the President been placed in the hands of the District Attorney, and that others remain in the keeping of Dr. Davis only for the purpose of being put in perfect order. They are not, however, in the State Department.

Ingenuous Theft.

The late adroit robbery at Dr. May's house, in this city, has suggested the translation of the following from a late French paper. Had our thief the same advantages, we doubt not he would prove as accomplished a rogue as is here described:

M. Ernest Giraud, a scene-painter, after assisting at the representation of a piece called *Le Palais de Cristal*, at the Porte-Sainte-Martin theatre, in Paris, was returning home alone on foot, when, at the moment of leaving Pont Neuf to enter another street, he found himself suddenly confronted by two individuals, who, placing themselves before him on the side-walk, exclaimed, "Turn out, aristocrat, the street is good enough for you!" M. Giraud, without replying, continued on his way; but they followed on, insulting him. Presently, however, a gentleman coming up and threatening them with his cane, they fled. Addressing the painter, the stranger politely said: "I am happy, sir, to have relieved you of these beggarly persons. In passing, I heard their abuse, and seeing their bad intentions, I followed them ostensibly as a patrol. I am the more gratified, since my intervention has been of service." The artist returned his warm thanks for the kindness rendered, and walking the same way they joined in conversation. Pleased with the elegance of language and good manners of one to whom he felt that he was indebted, M. Giraud expressed the wish to become better acquainted with him; and when, having arrived at the head of the street, the stranger took leave of him, he invited him to call without ceremony, and breakfast with him the next day, at the same time giving him his address. This invitation was accepted, and the two new friends parted with a cordial shake of the hand. The next day, toward ten o'clock, M. Giraud received, by a messenger, the following note: "My Dear Sir: To my great regret, I find it impossible to join you at breakfast to-day. A pressing engagement will detain me at least until ten o'clock, but I shall have the honor of seeing you at about seven this evening. You have told me you are an artist, and I desire to see you on this subject. One of my friends is in market for the purchase of a gallery of pictures, and I would be pleased to have your advice upon the merits of the works which have been offered to him. This evening, then."

CHARLES DE LOUVER.

In the evening he called on the painter, according to promise. Professing to be a connoisseur, he examined the paintings and other objects of art with lively satisfaction, expressing himself in raptures in respect to some of them; then, in the most casual manner, he remarked, holding his case of cigars, "One is without constraint with an artist." M. Giraud took a cigar, and commenced smoking while engaged in conversation with his visitor. Hardly had he burned a third part of it when he was attacked with a violent headache.

From that moment he was ignorant of what passed until about midnight, when he awoke, finding himself lying upon a couch in his study.

Waking up, then, from a heavy and profound sleep, his mind, at first confused, gradually became more clear, and he was able to perceive that his furniture had been rummaged, and his money and other valuables removed.

On the floor he found the remainder of the cigar, which, on being submitted to chemical examination, discovered the presence of narcotic alkaloids, (an extract of opium.)

M. Giraud had been the victim of a species of robbery the examples of which are rare, and which may be called the narcotic robbery.

NOTES ON NEW MEXICO.—No. 15 of this series is to-day presented to our readers. We have read it with satisfaction, and in admiration of the writer's ready apprehension, and easy and familiar style of narrative. He appears to be equally at home in describing the physical characteristics of the country, the social condition of the people, the political aspects of society, and the idiosyncrasies of individual character. In describing the ecclesiastics whom he has seen, the religious rites he has witnessed, and the influence of the religious institutions of the country, some of our readers are of opinion that he judges with a prejudiced mind. We can answer for him that he does not so believe; but lest he should unintentionally give offence in this particular, and to a people whom he has no desire to offend, he readily assents to the omission of every thing susceptible of such an interpretation.

THE TRIAL OF DAY FOR MURDER.—Yesterday after the jury had been empanelled, as we stated, Mr. Fendall, for the prosecution, opened the case, and gave a concise narrative of the facts he expected to prove, and a definition of the law applicable to it. He was followed by Mr. Morgan, who made the opening speech for the defence.

Miss Catherine B. Creamer was called as the first witness. She was present when Mrs. Day was shot. Her examination was arrested for an adjournment at about four o'clock. Hereafter, it is understood, the court will not adjourn until five p. m.

To-day.—Miss Creamer's evidence was this morning concluded. It was direct to the commission of the act of shooting. The father of the murdered girl, Mr. Fridley, was then examined; and at one o'clock Mrs. Fridley was at the stand. She was several times so much overcome by emotion that she could not proceed with her evidence. At one time, bursting into an involuntary paroxysm of weeping, she exclaimed, "Excuse me, gentlemen—I cannot think of my poor pale daughter, without weeping!" The testimony of the parents relates to the state of feeling between Day and his wife before the murder, and the circumstances leading to this horrid act.

DEATH OF MR. DAVID WEAVER.—Our Georgetown correspondent in his letter of this morning says:

Quite a gloom was cast over our town at an early hour this morning, by the startling intelligence reaching it of the death of Mr. David Weaver, one of our most worthy citizens. He left his home several days ago, in his usual health, to visit a brother who lives in Illinois, and the first information his family received of him since his departure was by a telegraphic despatch, which reached them last night at 11 o'clock, informing them of his death by diarrhoea in Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Weaver was a young man, in the prime of life, and well known in Washington and Georgetown as one of our most enterprising and industrious butchers, and his death will be lamented by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and one child.

We regret having omitted to notice at an earlier day the examination of Miss English's School, in the First Ward; but a gentleman who had the pleasure of attending it informs us that her pupils had made great progress during the short period that she had them in charge, "far surpassing the most sanguine expectations of parents and guardians; and it is due to this accomplished lady to say that we never saw among so many boys such perfect discipline and comely deportment. We feel a great interest in the education of children, and in those who undertake to discharge this high responsibility, believing it to be the most exalted position which any one can hold in relation to men below and God above. Very eloquent addresses, appropriate to the occasion, were made by Mr. Abbott and the Rev. Mr. Davis."

PUNCH'S COMPLETE LETTER-WRITER.—Messrs. Taylor & Maury have presented us with a copy of this instructive volume. How have we ever got along without it?

The same gentlemen have sent us parts 3 and 4 of "The Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys their Son and Daughter, who came up to London to enjoy themselves," &c.

LIEUT. RHODES.—The Court of Inquiry, consisting of Captain Mayo and Commanders Buchanan and Ringgold, which convened at the navy yard yesterday, has been summoned at the request of Lieut. Rhodes, to investigate a charge preferred against him which had prevented his promotion in the service. Walter Jones acts as Judge Advocate, and Richard S. Cox as counsel for Lieut. R. The proceedings will continue for some days.

COMMUNICATION.—Query, why is not the law for the extermination of *thistles* put in force? There is a fine crop in bloom at the corner of a street and Pennsylvania avenue, in the First Ward. If let run to seed there will be a sufficient crop to sow over the whole city.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL.—Mr. L. W. Denham has been appointed clerk to the architect of the new Capitol building, and Mr. Francis Brooks as assistant superintendent.

OMNIBUSES.—We are informed that Mr. Jos. W. Davis has purchased the "Citizens' Line" of omnibuses running between Washington and Georgetown. Mr. Davis will attend well to the interests of his business and to the public convenience.

Among the passengers by the Crescent City at New York from Chagres are Major Hobbie and J. R. Pierce of Washington.

H. O. R. J. BOWIE is a candidate for re-election to Congress from the sixth district of Maryland.

Later European News.

The steamship Pacific arrived at New York at 10 o'clock last night. She sailed from Liverpool on the 9th instant at 5 o'clock, 15 min. On the 17th, off Cape Pine, she broke her cross-tail port engine, and thus made the balance of the voyage. On July 12, at 4 p. m., she passed the steamer Niagara.

In England, beyond the passing through the committee of the bill to substitute a house tax for the window tax, and a little squabble on the vote for £20,000 for secret service money, and the introduction of a bill to authorize Parliamentary elections to be taken by a vote by ballot, nothing has been done in Parliament since the sailing of the Asia. The Royal Commissioners, the Executive Committee, and a large party of distinguished foreigners, at present in the country, were invited by Mr. Brown, M. P., to dine with him on board the American steamer Atlantic, on the 12th inst. The affair promises to be magnificent. Peabody's entertainment to the American Minister on July 4th passed off with great eclat, and was honored by the presence of a large number of the highest rank of fashion.

[This was a splendid supper and ball at Almack's. Mr. Peabody is a banker and an American. Invitations were sent out to 600 or 700, and the cost was expected to be to Mr. Peabody \$10,000.—EDS. TELEGRAPH.]

In France the report of M. de Tocqueville, relative to the revision of the constitution, will be presented to the Assembly to-day, the 9th. It is the all-engrossing topic. The President has returned to Paris, after having been well received at Beauvais, &c. The commercial accounts are favorable. Manufacturers have large London orders. Raw silk is advancing. The Bourse is dull—fives are at 94½. 45c. to 94½. 55c.

In Denmark the ministers of the king have resigned in a body. Count Muelles has been charged to form a new Cabinet.

The latest dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to May 31st. The news is unsatisfactory. A protracted war is feared. Several petty skirmishes are reported on the frontier. The British are invariably successful. The mail between King William town and Graham town, containing government despatches, has been twice captured by the enemy.

The excitement at Capetown, on the reported removal of the seat of government to the Mountain, was increasing.

Mrs. Mowatt is among the Pacific's passengers.

The Pacific brings one hundred and seventeen passengers.

The market for cotton is in favor of the buyer, but no quotable decline.

Flour is unchanged at steady rates. Corn is in fair demand—prime yellow 28s., white 30 & 31s.

Provisions are very dull—prices unchanged. Sugar is in slow request, and prices have a downward tendency. Coffee is in limited demand; prices are supported. Molasses unchanged. Rice is firm, but inactive. Prices of Tea are well sustained, with fair demand.

The money market is unchanged. Consols are a shade lower. On Wednesday they closed at 96½ to 97. American stocks are unchanged. The Manchester market is very dull.

Pay your taxes, and save ten per cent. See advertisement of our worthy City Collector.

POLICE.—Conrad Lutz, a German, aged about forty, was yesterday brought before Justice Smith by officer Cox, charged with an assault and attempt to commit a more aggravated offence upon the person of Margaret Diggett, a German woman, aged about thirty years. He was committed for trial.

BEAUTIFUL PAINTING.—The Greek Girl, by Kellogg, is a painting about three by four feet in size. It has just been received at Taylor & Maury's, for G. W. Riggs, esq., by whom it has been purchased at no doubt a good round sum. Every admirer of the most exquisite productions of the painter's art should go and see it.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Bolivar Democrat, in its first number, runs up the names of D. S. Dickinson, of New York, for President, and Jefferson Davis, (Secessionist,) of Mississippi, for Vice President, in 1852, subject to the decision of the National States' Rights Democratic convention, if one is called.

MR. FILLMORE IN LOUISIANA.—The Whigs of the parish of West Baton Rouge recently assembled in convention, and declared in favor of Millard Fillmore as the Presidential candidate of the Whig party.

HANGING IN DELAWARE.—James Anderson and Emppson Bayard, who were convicted at the last session of the court in Delaware, of the murder of Joseph Williams, will be hung in the jail yard at New Castle, on the 21st inst., between the hours of ten and three o'clock.

WALKER SHARPSHOOTERS.—A called meeting of the Company will be held at the Armory on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Members will please be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be transacted.

LOST.—On the 21st instant, a small BLANK BOOK, with leather back, containing a number of accounts and bonds, which have no value to any person but the owner. A suitable reward will be given for its delivery to this office, or to the subscriber at 21st (Island) between 9th and 10th, south.

MRS. ESTHER MOFFETT, 7th street, opposite Old-Follows' Hall, has received this day a small lot of Black Mohair Stockings, a very cool and desirable article for summer. Also, a fresh assortment of white and colored Shirts, very pretty and cheap. Jy 22—107

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Taxes for the year 1881 are now due and payable at this office, and that an abatement of 10 per cent. will be allowed by law upon the Taxes for the current year, if paid on or before the 31st day of August ensuing.

PLAYING CARDS.—JUST RECEIVED this day a lot of superior Playing Cards, to which I would call the attention of gentlemen; consisting of Eagle, Ellder, and Steamboat Brands, plain and fancy backs.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—On 1st street, between 9th and 10th streets.

MRS. C. and Miss M. A. COX will resume their duties, as teachers, in this Seminary on the first Monday in September next. All the branches of an English education are taught by them, also French, Music, and Painting, and they may say the instruction is thorough. To those parents who have daughters to educate, they would be glad to see the following named gentlemen for character and qualifications.

Review of the Northern Markets for Yesterday.

Office of the American Telegraph, July 22.

BALTIMORE, July 21, 9 p. m.—Sales of about 1300 bushels, strictly fresh corn, were made at \$1.15½. Sales of good to prime new red wheat at 90c; white at 85c; and family flour, at 92c; 97c.

Corn is quoted at 62c; 63c, for white, and 68c; 69c, for yellow.

Sales of oats at 33c; 34c, for new, and 38c; 40c, for old.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 6 p. m.—Sales of 500 bushels, flour at \$4.25 for common standard brands; choice \$4.37. Corn meal \$2.87. Rye flour \$3.37.

Sales to a moderate extent of prime red wheat at 90c; 92c; white do. 97c; 100c. Small sales of corn at 60c for yellow; white 63c; 64c. Rye 70c; 71c.

New York, July 21.—Sales of 18 5/8's, for 1881, at 110½; 18 1/2's, 91; Exchange on London 10½; premium, 10½. Sales of 10,000 barrels flour at \$4.12½; for State brands, Southern \$4.37; 44c; Genesee \$4.37. Corn meal \$2.87; Rye flour \$3.44.

Sales of red wheat at 95c; 98c; Genesee 108c. Sales of 40,000 bushels corn at 57c; 58c, for mixed, and 60c, for round yellow. Oats 44c; 45c. Rye 71c; 72c.

Sales of new mess pork at \$14.50; prime do. \$12.75. Lard 8½c in blads.

Sales of 150 bags Java coffee at 10½c; Rio 8½c; 8½c. Sales of Cuba sugar 15½c; 16½c, per lb. Rice 3½c.

Sales of whisky in blads at 24c.

FOR RENT.—The Store-room at the corner of O and Tenth streets, with a Room adjoining suitable for office, and two rooms for sleeping quarters. Inquire of EDWIN GREEN, cor. 11th st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—That well-known and desirable brick DWELLING-HOUSE on 4½ street, between Penna. avenue and C street. It will be sold or rented on accommodating terms. Apply to DAVID & GARRETT.

WANTED.—A COLORED WOMAN—to do the housework of a small family. A slave woman preferred. Apply at this office. Jy 22—

WANTED.—At the office of the Georgetown Printing Press, a BOY having some knowledge of the Printing Business. Jy 21—

WANTED.—A situation by an experienced CHAMBERMAID. Address H. M. R. at this office. Jy 19—

WANTED.—To purchase or hire, for a term of years, a COLORED WOMAN, from 20 to 35 years of age. Inquire of cor. of 9th and M streets. Jy 16—

WANTED.—A SERVANT—to do the cooking, &c. of a small family—a slave preferred. Must come well recommended. Apply to J. A. BRYEN, at Washington and Adams streets, or to Walker & Peck's, corner of 7th and D sts. Jy 19—26c

WANTED.—A SERVANT—to do the cooking, washing, and ironing for a small family. A slave preferred. One that can milk well recommended can meet with a good home and good wages, by applying on G street, six doors from Fifth street west. Jy 17—36c

THE WASHINGTON TIE, in its original and beautiful style—a SHOE for the foot and for comfort. JANNY, 8th st., near the Gen. Post Office. Jy 14—1m

PATENT LEATHER PUMPS.—Every variety of Boots and Shoes for Gentlemen, suitable for the present season, for sale at JANNY'S wholesale and retail manufactory, 8th street, near the Gen. Post Office. Jy 14—1m

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE of a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Thomas C. Don, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Washington, District of Columbia, at the suit of John E. Mearns, against the goods and chattels of Timothy Buckley, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Timothy Buckley, in and to one Carriage.

And I hereby give notice, that on the 26th day of July, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., in front of the Centre Market, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, I will sell for cash, to the highest bidder, all the goods and chattels of the said Timothy Buckley, ever introduced into this city; together with a large variety of French Confectionaries. Their Saloons will be constantly kept open, where the choicest Creams of the season will be sold. The most particular attention paid to furnishing Ball Parties and Private Entertainments.

P. S.—All orders left at the Store on the corner of F and H streets, near the Post Office, on 12th street, will receive prompt attention. Jy 22—eotf

FIRE INSURANCE.—ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY. Money Capital \$300,000. D. A. HALL, Agent.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY. Money Capital \$200,000. R. W. LATHAM, Agent.

Old-established Companies of Hartford, Connecticut. Insure against fire all descriptions of property on land, both in town and country, in the District of Columbia and vicinity; also, steamships and vessels, (with their cargoes,) in port or on the Potomac.

The business of the above-named companies will be conducted for the agents, by T. M. HANSON, at the Potomac Savings' Bank, Seventh street, opposite the Post Office. Jy 12—eotf

A CARD.—Great inducements offered to Builders. THE SUBSCRIBERS, intending to change their business, are now offering their entire stock of Hardware at prime cost, for cash.

IADELLA & BRO., south side Pa. av., opp. Nat. Hotel. Jy 18—41th

J. McNEALE LATHAM, Attorney at Law, Will practise in the several courts of the District of Columbia.

Office on 4½ street, near First Presbyterian Church. Jy 16—1f

PURE IRISH LINEN AND LINEN GOODS GENERALLY.

WE would call particular attention to our stock of Linens, suitable for shirts; also for bosoms and collars; which we warrant to be pure and free from any mixture of cotton. Also, table damasks, all widths, brown and bleached, with napkins, linen sheetings, Huckabacks, diapers, and toweling goods generally.

Persons wishing to make up the above goods, will find it to their advantage to purchase them now, as they will be sold at least 25 per cent. cheaper than during the busy season. Call and take a look for yourselves.

Office on 4½ street, near First Presbyterian Church. Jy 16—edim

PA. av., bet. 7th and 8th sts. Jy 8—6w

Sign of the Anvil, Penna. avenue. Jy 8—6w

TAKE NOTICE—SELLING OFF AT VERY LOW PRICES.

THE subscriber, being desirous of closing out his entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods, will offer great bargains in—

French Jackettes, Silk Ties, Barages, French Chintzes, Lawns, Gingham, Barage de Laines, and Silk of all kinds.

Plain and plain Swiss and Cambric Mullins, Irish Linens, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Hosiery and Gloves of every description.

Plain and embroidered white Craple Shawls. Also, French Cashes, Marcellines and Silk Vests, French Drap d'Ete and Cashmere. Together with a great many other goods, all of which I promise to sell at very low rates, as the stock must be closed out.

G. W. YERRY, cor. 8th st., opp. Centre Market. Jy 7—3m

PIANOS! PIANOS! NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS always on hand, for sale and to rent on moderate terms, at the Piano Store, on 12th street, above F street.

NEW MUSIC STORE for sale. F. C. REICHENBACH. Jy 1—3m

AUCTION SALES.

By C. W. BOTLER, Auctioneer.

SALE of Property Opposite the Centre at 6 o'clock p. m. I shall sell, on the premises, at No. 9, in square 382, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a four-story brick dwelling, &c. This property is located on Ninth street, immediately opposite Centre Market. The house has been recently erected (opposite the market) and is among the best hands-stands in Washington.

The attention of capitalists, or those desirous of making a safe, permanent, and profitable investment, is particularly invited to this sale.

Terms: One-third cash, the balance in equal instalments of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months; notes bearing interest, and secured by deed on property.

C. W. BOTLER, Auctioneer. Jy 13—eotf

THE above Sale is postponed until WEDNESDAY, July 26th, same hour and place. C. W. BOTLER, Auctioneer. Jy 22—eotf

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers at public sale the following lots; many of them are situated in improving parts of the city, and are well adapted for speculation. The title is derived through one of the original proprietors. The terms will be liberal and made known at the sale, which will take place on square No. 389, F street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, on Island, on Wednesday next, the 23d instant, at 6 o'clock p. m.

JOHN C. GIBBON, Auctioneer. Jy 18—1a

INFORMATION TO THE LADIES.

A Pleasant Ride and a Saving of 10 per cent. on the Ladies' of Washington have discovered that the best MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS can be procured at a saving of at least ten per cent., with the addition of a pleasant ride,